Hospital-waste Disposal

*420. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the menace of hospital-waste disposal, other than through incinerators, has assumed serious proportions;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported from different States, including those respecting the National Institutes, Government hospitals and health centres, during last three years;

(c) the modes of clandestine disposal of such waste that have come to Government's notice; and

(d) the effective steps taken to prevent the menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board has informed that in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, bio-medical wastes need to be properly segregated, stored and disposed after properly treatment of the infectious condition only. Infectious portions of the bio-medical wastes could be rendered harmless through chemical disinfection and thermal treatment (such as autoclave, microwave, hydroclave and incineration).

As per information provided by the State Pollution Control Boards, the defaulting hospitals have been identified and statement to this effect is annexed. (*See* below)

(c) Hospitals not having proper arrangements for treatment of disposal of bio-medical waste, particularly in case of smaller hospitals and in smaller towns, are disposing the waste along with the municipal solid waste.

(d) The State Pollution Control Boards, have taken up several steps for ensuring proper management of bio-medical waste which include the following:

(i) Hospitals and Health care institutions have been served with notices for seeking authorization under the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998.

(ii) The bigger hospitals particularly in metrocities and State capitals have taken initiative for undertaking proper segregation of waste and setting up of treatment facilities.

(iii) The local civic authorities and the medical associations are exploring possibilities for setting up of common waste treatment facilities.

(iv) Awareness programmes at the State level with the assistance from Ministry of Environment and Forests and Central Pollution Control Board have been taken up.

Statement

List of defaulting hospitals in various States

Assam:

1. Guwahati Medical College, Bhangagarh, Guwahati
2. Dibrugarh Medical College, Dibrugarh
3. Silchar Medical College, Silchar

Chhattisgarh:

1. Medical College Hospital, Raipur

Chandigarh:

1. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh

Delhi:

1. Deepak Memorial Hospital, 5 Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extension, Delhi.
2. Shanti Mukund Hospital, 2 Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extension, Delhi.
3. R.B. Seth Jessa Ram & Brothers chartiable Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
4. Indira Gandhi ESI Hospital, Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi
5. Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, Janak Puri, New Delhi
6. Kasturba Hospital, Daryaganj, Delhi
7. Batra Hospital, & Medical Research Centre, New Delhi
8. Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi

9. Chest Clinic & Hospital, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi
10. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Jammu and Kashmir:

On 25.6.2000, Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Board published a warning in the local dailies to comply with the rules within a period of one month and notices have been serviced to the following hospitals:

1. S.M.H.S Hospital, Srinagar
2. Sher-E-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura Srinagar
3. Lal Ded Hospital, Srinagar
4. Government Medical College Hospital, Jammu

Jharkhand:

1. Rajendra Medical College Hospital, Ranchi
2. Abdul Razak Memorial Hospital of Apollo Group, Ranchi
3. Nagarmal Modi Sewa Sadan, Ranchi
4. Ranchi Sadar Hospital
5. Ranjendra Chikitsa Mahavidhyalaya Hospital, Ranchi
6. Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad

Karnataka:

Out of 323 healthcare facilities, 279 have applied for the authorisation, Remaining are proposed for penal action under the Section 15 of FPA.

Kerala:

Fee structure for applying authorisation has been notified. The Kerala State Pollution Control Board has requested Central Pollution Control Board for extension of implementation date by one year.

Madhya Pradesh:

1. M.Y. Hospital, Indore
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital, Bhilai Steel Plan, Bhilai
3. J.S. Group of Hospital, Gwalior
4. Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal

5. Medical College Hospital, Jabalpur

Maharashtra:

Published in newspaper regarding compliance of Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 for the healthcare facilities.

Manipur:

1. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Lamphelphat, Imphal

Orissa:

Following four hospitals having more than 500 beds have been identified in Orissa:

1. Ispat General Hospital, Rourkela
2. SCB Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack
3. VSS Medical College & Hospital, Burla, Samalpur
4. MKCG Medical College & Hospital, Berhampur

VSS Medical College & Hospital and MKCG Medical College & Hospital have been issued notices by the Orissa Pollution Control Board.

Punjab:

Following are the seven Hospitals having more than 500 beds. These hospitals have been issued notices by the Punjab Pollution Control Board:—

1. Christian Medical College & Hospital, Ludhiana
2. Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, Ludhiana
3. Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Amritsar
4. Government Rajindera Hospital, Patiala
5. Government Hospital, Faridkot
6. Military Hospital, Jalandhar Cantt
7. Military Hospital, Pathankot

Rajasthan:

1. Sawai Madho Singh Hospital, Jaipur
2. PBM Hospital, Bikaner
3. MPS Hospital, Udaipur

4. Jawahar Lal Nehru Hospital, Ajmer
5. Ummaid Mahila Chikitsalaya, Jodhpur
6. MG Hospital, Jodhpur
7. MBS Hospital, Kota

Uttar Pradesh:

Show cause notices have been issued to the following hospitals dated September 28, 2000, giving 15 days time:—

1. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Medical College & Hospital, Lucknow
2. Lala Lajpat Rai Hospital (General Wing), Kanpur
3. Lala Lajpat Rai Hospitals (Maternity Wing), Kanpur
4. Balarampur Hospital, Lucknow
5. Government Hospital, Sector 30, Noida
6. K.G. Medical College, Lucknow
7. Swaroop Rani Hospital, Allahabad
8. B.H.U. Medical College & Hospital, Varanasi
9. R.L.B. Memorial Medical College & Hospital, Jhansi
10. Aligarh Muslim University Medical College, Aligarh

Tamil Nadu:

On 31.7.2000, Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board issued show cause notices to 197 hospitals in Chennai.

West Bengal:

1. M.R. Bangur Hospital, Kolkata
2. S.S.K.M. Hospital, Kolkata
3. Kolkata Medical College Hospital, Kolkata
4. S.N. Pandit Hospital, Kolkata
5. R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata
6. K.S. Roy T.B. Hospital, Kolkata

7. D. Hospital, Kolkata

8. Nilratan Sarkar Hospital, Kolkata

Note: Nursing Home Association and some other entrepreneurs have filed a PIL with the Hon'ble High Court challenging the statutory activities under some of the relevant provisions of Bio-medical Waste Rules. The case is till *subjudice.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Shortage of Fertilizers in the Country

3014. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of fertilizers in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under price, distribution and movement control of Government of India and for which allocations are made under Essential Commodities Act (ECA). All other fertilisers are decontrolled and their availability is governed by the market forces of demand and supply. However, there is adequate availability of major chemical fertilizers namely Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash in different parts of the country and presently no reports of shortages have been received from States/Union Territories.

(b) to (c) Questions do not arise.